PATENT
070050.2511

REMARKS

Summary of the Office Action - Status of the claims

Claims 16-27 are pending in the Office Action.

Claims 19-27 are previously withdrawn.

Claims 16-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b).

Applicants' Response

In this Amendment and Response, Applicants address the Examiner's rejections. Support for the Amendment can be found throughout the Specification. (*See* e.g., paragraphs [0053] and Figure 1). As such, no new matter has been added. Applicants' silence with regard to the Examiner's rejections of the dependent claims constitutes recognition by the Applicants that the rejections are moot based on Applicants' Remarks relative to the independent claim from which the dependent claims depend. Upon entry of the Amendment, claims 16-27 are pending. Applicants respectfully traverse all rejections of record.

Rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b)

Claims 16-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as allegedly unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 5,606,655 to Arman et al. ("Arman"). (Applicants note that the Arman Patent No. is not identified in the Office Action but was confirmed in a telephonic call with the Examiner; Arman is identified on the "List of References Considered by the Examiner" of June 28, 2008.)

Under Section 102, "[a] claim is anticipated only if each and every element as set forth in the claim is found, either expressly or inherently described, in a single prior art reference." MPEP § 2131; *Verdegall Bros. v. Union Oil Co. of California*, 814 F.2d 628, 631 (Fed. Cir. 1987).

Applicants' independent claim 16 is directed to a method for dissolving an incoming scene of video information which comprises a sequence of fields or frame of compressed video information and an outgoing scene of video information which comprises a sequence of fields or frame of compressed video information using a computer-based authoring and editing module. As amended, the method of claim 16 also features "applying DCT domain motion inverse compensation to obtain DCT coefficients for all blocks of video information which make up a last frame of said outgoing video scene; applying DCT domain inverse motion compensation to obtain the DCT coefficients for all blocks of video information which make up the first frame of said incoming video scene; and creating a first frame in a dissolve region from said DCT coefficients of said last outgoing frame and said first incoming frame, said created frame playable during playback of scenes of video information." Applicants respectfully submit that Arman does not disclose or suggest these features of claim 16.

As noted in a previous response, Arman is directed to a method for representing video content using representative frames (Rframes). (*See* Arman, Abstract). Arman uses discrete cosine transform (DCT) coefficients to detect scene changes in video. Video content that occurs between scene changes is represented using an Rframe. (*See* Arman, col. 7, lines 31-33 and col. 8 line 64 - col. 9, line 8). Assuming, *arguendo*, that Arman discloses the other features of claim 16 (which Applicants do not concede), it still fails to disclose or suggest creating a first frame in a dissolve region from said DCT coefficients of said last outgoing frame and said first incoming frame, said created frame playable during playback of scenes of video information, as featured in the present claims.

In the Office Action, the Examiner cites col. 9, lines 47-57 of Arman as allegedly disclosing features similar to those in claim 16. The cited portion of Arman describes:

In Fig. 1, a representative frame, Rframe, for each video shot is shown. (a) shows the structure of the Rframe, (b) shows motion tracking region; t=0 starts from the center of the Rframe, (c)-(f) show several examples: (c) the anchorman has moved his hands but the camera is stationary as is evidenced by the straight lines, and the shot contains a caption; (d) shows that the camera has panned to the left following the motion of the animal, the curves start (t=0) and move to the right, no captions are present in this shot..."

(Arman, col. 9, lines 47-57). As an initial matter, while Arman does describe a "representative frame," the frame is not playable during playback of scenes of video information, as featured in claim 16. Instead, Arman describes Rframes as abstractions used to represent various shots of video that allow the user to search for video content. Specifically, Arman describes, "Abstractions of each of the video sequences are precomputed and the abstractions are retrieved from a system...The abstractions are referred to as Rframes." (Arman, col. 6, lines 24-40). Arman further describes, "[t]o visualize each video shot, the content must be abstracted in a meaningful manner such that it is representative of the contents of the shot; this is achieved using representative frames or Rframes... ." (Arman, col. 5, lines 54-58). The Rframes cited by the Examiner are not playable video frames or shown during video playback, but instead are standalone abstractions of video content that allow the user to browse the content of the associated video.

Further, as noted in a previous response, the Rframes described in Arman are not created in a dissolve region from DCT coefficients of a last outgoing frame and a first incoming frame, as featured in claim 16. Applicants respectfully note that while Arman uses discrete cosine transform (DCT) coefficients to *detect* scene changes in video, the DCT coefficients themselves are not used to *create* a new frame as featured in claim 16. (*See* Arman, col. 5, lines 39-58). Instead, after the DCT coefficients are used to detect the scene changes in video sequences,

relevant frames are identified and represented using an Rframe. The DCT coefficients, however, are not used to create a new frame as featured in claim 16. Instead, regarding the Rframe, Arman further describes, "[e]ach Rframe comprises a body, four motion tracking regions, shot length indicators, and a caption indicator." (Arman, col. 9, lines 29-30). As described in Arman, the body of the Rframe consists of a single frame *chosen* from the input video, and not *created* from the DCT coefficients of multiple frames as featured in claim 16. (*See* Arman, col. 9, lines 32-33). The motion tracking regions in Arman track border pixels from one frame to the next and are generated using an edge detection algorithm. (*See* Arman, col. 9, line 62-col. 10, line 2). Therefore, the described motion tracking regions also fail to disclose or suggest this feature of claim 16. Further, the shot length indicators and caption indicator described in Arman fail to disclose or suggest creating a frame *at all* and, therefore, Arman also fails to disclose or suggest creating a frame in a dissolve region as featured in claim 16. (*See* Arman, Figure 1).
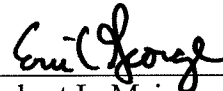
For at least these reasons, Applicants respectfully submit that claim 16 is patentable over Arman. Since independent claim 16 is allowable, its respective dependent claims, 17 and 18, are also allowable.

Based on the foregoing Amendments and Remarks, Applicants traverse Examiner's rejection of claims 16-18 under 35 U.S.C. § 102.

CONCLUSION

On the basis of the foregoing Amendment and Remarks, Applicants respectfully submit that the pending claims of the present application are allowable over the prior art of record. Applicants thus respectfully request the previous rejections be withdrawn, and that the pending claims be allowed. Favorable consideration and timely allowance of this application are respectfully requested. In the event that the application is not deemed in condition for allowance, the Examiner is invited to contact the undersigned at (212) 408-2538 in an effort to advance the prosecution of this application.

Respectfully submitted,

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